Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1830. [NUMBER 87.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS BRIGGS deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court,—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 1st day of October, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT.

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

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Gazette Office, Oct. 2nd, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

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Bombay, 2nd October, 1830.

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THE HOUSE in Rampart row formerly occupied by the late William Hynde Eqs. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

Bombay, Oct. 2nd, 1830.

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ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

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Lost or Stolen.

ABOUT twelve days ago, a GOLD WATCH, engine turned, single Case, marked with the initials C. N. makers name *Reid* and *Auld* of Edinburgh any person recovering the same and bringing it to the PRINTER of this Paper, will be liberally rewarded.

Gazette Office, 2nd Oct., 1830

Just published and ready for delivery.

THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay,* to Sir John P. Grant Knt.; at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ ONE.

N. B. As but a very few Copies have been struck off, an early application by those desiring to possess copies, is recommended.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1830.

આજદિને પરગટ થાઈ છે.

અને આપવાને શરૂ થઈ ચાર છે*

શ્રી ગુમખઈ નાં ગામ્રદીઓ નો બજર લ આદરશ જેદે શર જંગ પીટર ગરાટ નાજટને નારીખ ૧૦ મી માસના મહીના ની શ્રુકરવારને દીને આગાસ મીશીમરસ ફીગાસ થયા બીરીગાહનાં ક્રત્રીરંન ગુમત્રો આપેઓ તો તે અંકરેજ થયા ગુજરાતા ભાસાત્રો*

ઈસટીય થયા પુરાંશ્રુપાં દરફિનો ભાવ ૩ ૧)

બીજું* ઈનાં ગોપાંતીમાં ઘણાંજ થોડાં છાપેમાંછે તેથીકરી જોગાવો લેવા જી જીજારખના ઈર્ફિ જોગાવોર્ફિ ઉતાવલેથી મંગાવીલેવાં*

શ્રી ગુમખઈજી ના ૨૯ મી શપટેમખર ૧૮૩૦

Just published and on Sale at this Office.

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STITCHED,—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 2.

Gazette Office, Oct. 2nd, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE.—SEP. 8.

We direct the attention of our military readers to the Letter from the Court of Directors in the General Orders, containing the decision of the Court on the Half Batta Order. We offer no comments, and must decline all communications, on the subject. in conformity with the subjoined letter which we have received from the Chief Secretary to Government, and to which prudence requires us to give implicit obedience.

CIRCULAR.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,—*I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that you are prohibited from admitting into your Paper, any comments on the Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 37, dated 31st March* 1830, *which will be published in General Orders to the Army, in the Government Gazette of this day.*

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE SWINTON,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber,
6th September, 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 173 of 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following General Letter No. 37 of 1830. from the Hon'ble he Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date 31st March, for the general information of the Army.

"Para 1. In our Military Letter of the 28th May 1828. we directed that Officers periodically stationed at the Presidency, Burhampore, and Dinapore, should receive Half Batta with House Rent at the rates fixed in 1814, instead of Quarters.

2. We received on the 22d of December last, your Letter of the 1st of May 1829. with the Memorials of certain Officers of your Establishment, on the subject of those Orders as promulgated by you on the 29th of November 1828.

3. We have perused those Memorials with pain and disappointment. There prevails in too many of them a tone of disrespectful remonstrance, little in accordance with that propriety of feeling which we thought had been the pride of the Bengal Army, and inconsistent with the principals of Military Subordination, which it is the first duty of Officers to inculcate and to maintain.

4. We did not expect that our European Officers would so soon have forgotten the various measures which have of late years been adopted either by us, or by our intervention, for their advantage and honor. We did not expect that the dissatisfaction exhibited in these Memorials would have been excited by an Order which, partially affecting the Allowances of a small portion of the Army during a tour of service at certain Cantonments, forms a part of a measure of Military policy, and of a general system of necessary economy.

5. That Order was also consonant with justice, for our Officers have been altogether misled in supposing that, either in 1796 or in 1801, there was any compact between the Court of Directors, and these who were then, or who might thereafter engage, in their Military Service.

6. It is an undoubted right inherent in all Governments, to augment or reduce the Allowances of Public Servants, as the circumstances of the State may require.

7. The discontinuance of Double Batta in Oude, was ordered by us in August 1801, on grounds of Policy as well as economy. On the same grounds, it had been abolished by the Bengal Government in the previous April. We knew not of their act, nor they of our intention.

8. In their letter of the 28th of May, 1801, the Bengal Government announced to us the substitution of Full Batta, for Half Batta and Quarters, at Certain Stations, and they stated that this measure rested on economical calculations.

9. We approved of both measures, but of each on its separate grounds—no connection between them ever existed in our minds.

10. But while we thus show the misapprehension into which many have fallen upon this point, and distinctly uphold the Justice of our recent Order, and our inherent right to alter the Allowances of our Officers as circumstances may seem to us to require, we at the same time acknowledge their claim to our favorable and indulgent consideration.

11. We acknowledge their Services, and we know, that, notwithstanding the transient feeling of dissatisfaction which has been excited in their minds by misrepresentation and exaggeration of what has been done, and by the most unfounded apprehensions for the future, they are still prepared on all occasions loyally to perform their duty, and to proceed in their accustomed course of Military honor.

12. We are sure that, on reflection, they will feel that it is our duty to take an extended view of all the branches of all our Establishments, and to devise and enforce that system which, upon full consideration, may appear best calculated to promote their general interests.

13. We have yet a further duty, that of effecting such reductions of expenditure as may enable us to conduct our affairs without the imposition of new burthens upon the people of India, or the demand of aid from the people of England.

14. We are satisfied that we may obtain by a firm perseverance in temperate measures of economy, and we are gratified by the persuasion that we may effect all that is required of us without diminishing in any degree the efficiency of the Service, or the respectability of our Officers, which it will be at all times our first wish to preserve,

15. Your conduct in promulgating and enforcing our Orders is entirely approved.

16. We have communicated all the Documents connected with this subject to the Duke of Wellington, whom the Officers of our Army must admit to be the first Authority upon all Military matters, and who has the further advantage of being practically acquainted with their peculiar circumstances.

17. We are authorised to state, that the Duke of Wellington and his Majesty's other Ministers, who have also considered the question, unanimously concur with us, that our Orders of May 1828, must continue to be carried into execution.

18 You will communicate the whole of this Letter in General Orders to the Army."

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEP. 1.

We have been credibly informed, that in consequence of the pitiful economy which has been applied to the Company's Dispensary, in the discharge of compounders and inferior hands of that sort, that people applying to it for Medicine are kept waiting sometimes from ten in the morning till seven in the evening, whilst the assistants left to do the duty, are rapidly sinking under the accumulated labor thus entailed on them. A Medical gentleman assured us, that a day or two since, some Medicine he sent for, for a patient at 10 in the morning had not been procured at 7 in the evening when the man returned without it, leaving several others still waiting their turn. We put it to the feelings of those who have suggested and sanctioned these penny wise reductions whether the paltry saving that will result from them, can justify the infliction of aggravated sufferings, of perhaps the sacrifice of valuable lives which is likely to occasion, if it be not speedily remedied. We appeal in behalf of the sufferers, to the Government, against this sacrifice of humanity to the prospect of a petty saving of perhaps thirty or forty rupees a month! Will the Government, informed of the effects it is actually producing, of those still more fatal effects it is too likely to produce, still sanction it, untill the loss of some valuable life shall awaken the indignation of the whole community?

BENGAL HURKARU,—SEP. 6.

Our files of Irish journals come up to the 10th of May, and contain much matter of local importance, Perhaps that which offers the most pleasing subject forreflection, is the great and general exertions which are making to abolish one of the most absurd customs, which ever disgraced society. In consequence of the lamentable fate of Mr. S. O'Grady, and Mr. Oliver Clayton, several Meetings have been held in Dublin, for the purpose of adopting some means for the prevention of duelling, which were most respectably attended, and several Naval and Military Officers of high rank and influence spoke in support of the proposed object. At a Meeting held on the 7th of April, where General Sir Agustine Fitzgerald presided, it was designated an unchristian, uncivilized, and absurd practice, and to this their recorded opinion, several as gallant men as ever existed, subscribed their names and pledged themselves never to engage in it.

At another Meeting held on the 3d of May, several plans were proposed for the attainment of this very desirable object; the first was for the formation of Anti-duelling Societies over the entire country, a quorum of which were to be vested with legal, judicial and formal powers by law, for which powers, the legislature was to be petitioned. Such a court of honor was not considered likely to realise the objects of the Meeting, and it was proposed by a Captain in the Royal Navy, that an Anti-duelling Society should be established, founded upon religious motives and with specific objects and views. This proposition led to some discussion upon the efficiency of both plans, when upon the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Singer, resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect, that duelling should be abolished, and expressive of the intention of the Meeting, to do so by practical means, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a Report upon the subject.

Upon these proceedings we need not remark; they do infinite credit to the good sense and humanity of those from whom they have emanated and afford a gratifying proof of the advancing morals of the age. As there have been not a few duels of late in this country some of which have terminated fatally, we should be glad to see the enlightened community of India following so good an example.

Government Securities.

[TO BUY Prem.		SEPT. 21. 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable.....27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0 12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0 3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs..	1 10¼

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,—September 8th. The French brig Laulore, Lavergne, from Nantz 26th March. Mauritius, date not mentioned, and Madras 27th August.

DEPARTURE 8th—The French Ship Antidore, Legros, for Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th September, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid. Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 6th September, Mrs. Jno. Francis Swaine, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Serampore College, at the house of the Reverend John Mack, on the evening of

the 6th September, Miss Helen Mack, aged 30 years and 3 days.

At Allahbad, on the 28th of August, Robert Cayley, infant, Son of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, 48th Regt. aged 10 months and 1 day.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE.—Sep. 18.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the roads on Thursday last of the H. C. C. Ships *Malcolm*, Capt. James Eyles, and *Recovery*, Capt. H. C. Chapman,—the former from Gravesend the 3d, the Downs the 6th and the Lizard the 9th June, and the latter from London the 8th June.

Passengers per H. C. C. Ship Malcolm:—*Mrs.* Clarkson, Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Cruise; Majors Singleton and Rowley; Captains Clarkson and Wilson; Lieutenants Buchan and Cruise; Ensign Lewis; Mr. Phillip, Mr. H. A. Green and Mr. Cower; 120 Soldiers, 17 Women and 34 Children.

Per H. C. C. Ship Recovery:—Mrs. Col. Reid; Miss Mercer; Lieut.-Colonel Reid; Captains Power, Guard, Short and Gwynne; Lieutenants Campbell and Williamson; Ensign Sherlock; Doctors Corfield and Graves; and a Detachment of H. M. 62d Regiment.

On the 11th Instant, the Cantonment of Jaulnah was thrown into a sudden and awful consternation by the death of Lieutenant McMurdo, of the Horse Artillery, who with two other Officers, Lieutenant Craigie, of 28th, and Lieutenant Brett, of the 31st Light Infantry, in consequence of intelligence brought to camp by a native of a tiger having been seen in its vicinity, proceeded in quest of him. On coming to a small nullah two tigers started out and after eyeing them for an instant ran off to a short distance, when turning again they were met by their pursuers, one of them was shot dead by Lieut. Brett and the other got under cover of a bush, whither the party proceeded close to each other with Lieut. McMurdo in the centre. While endeavouring to discover the monster, he sprang all at once with a dreadful roar upon Lieut. McMurdo who was knocked down with his leg broken—the tiger then began to bite at his arms and shoulders in an awful manner—Lieut. Craigie quickly pierced him thro with two balls and Lieut. Brett hit him behind the neck which threw him off his prey. They had already fired several times when their balls being exhausted, Lieutenant Craigie, with some slugs wrapped in a piece of wax cloth, put an end to this horrible monster. They then went up to poor McMurdo, who tho' dreadfully lacerated was still sensible—his leg was broken in several places, and his hands were torn to pieces—Lieut. Brett rode in as hard as possible for the Surgeon but the unfortunate Officer was dead before the assistance arrived—Thus in the prime of youth has prematurely perished an Officer equally esteemed for his generous and manly disposition—his two surviving companions altho' unable, sooner to rescue him from the Monster's jaws cannot be too highly praised for their daring and brave exertions on this agonizing occasion.

There is scarcely any foreign news of importance with the exception of the departure of the French Armament. It was expected off Algiers on the 4th of June, and we may therefore expect soon to hear of its first operations. We regret to learn that a British and two French frigates have been wrecked in the Bay of Algiers. The crew of the English ship, would, of course, be respected; but the Paris papers express great anxiety to know what the Dey has done with the French crews.—*Madras, Govt. Gazette Suppt. Sep.* 20.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	30.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	3.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—Sept. 15th, Ship Cornwall, Capt. Captain W. Bell, from London 9th June.

16th, H. C. C. Ship Malcolm, Captain James Eyles, from Gravesend 3d, Downs 6th, and Lizard the 6th June.

Ditto—H. C. C. Ship Recovery, Capt. H. C. Chapman, from London the 8th June.

16th. Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson, from Calcutta the 6th August, and Coringa the 6th September.

20th, Brig Coatham, Captain J. Durward, from Pondicherry the 19th September.

Departures.—Sept. 15th, Brig Louisa, Capt. J. Sergeant, for Eskapillay and Chittagong.

do. Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson, for Vizagapatam,

19th, Brig La Courrierede Nautz, Capt. R. Dore for Pondicherry.

do. Brig La Dauphin, Captain L. Reboul, for Pondicherry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriage.—At St. Mary's Church, Madras, Lieut. John Douglas, 1st Regiment N. I. to Miss Marianne Scott, eldest Doughter of Archibald Scott, Esq. of Chent Head Lougholin Dumfrieshire, Scotland,

Birth.—At Muctul near Hyderabad, on the 10th inst. the Lady of Capt. Raynsford, of His Highness the Nizam's Service, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Royapetta, on the morning of the 13th instant. Mary, the beloved Wife of Mr. Edward Card Griffiths, aged 21 years and 8 months.

On Saturday the 11th September, Mary Ann, Daughter of Mr. Jeremian Moore, aged 3 years and 11 months.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sigh—	1 | 9
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	109 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... .....none.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5.
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

THE THEATRE.

We so confidently relied on seeing in this day's Paper the announcement of a repetition of Wednesday Evening's Entertainments or at least of "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" at the particular request of that part of the community not present, that we de ered our notice, wishing to embrace both the representations in one article, this however not being the case, the pleasing task remains for us to fulfill, and the only difficulty we shall have, will be to convey to our readers a perfect impression of the most finished performance that we have ever seen on the Bombay Boards.

The following is from the *Madras Government Gazette Supplement*, of the 20th Sept. and conveys the latest intelligence respecting the King's health, and therefore cannot fail to be deeply interesting.

"We have received an accession to our London files to the 7th of June—on which day there seemed to be little hope of His Majesty enduring his afflicting malady much longer. The following is the Bulletin of the 7th.

"Windsor Castle, *June 7th.*

"The King continues nearly in the same state. His Majesty passed last night under considerable embarrassment."

"H. Halford.
"M. J. Tierney."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriage.—On the 20th Instant, W. Money Esq. to Julia, youngest Daughter of the late W. Ironside Esq. of Houghton-le Spring, Durham.

Deaths.—At Poona on the 8th September, from the effects of Spasmodic Cholera, the Lady of Captain F. P. Lester, Artillery.

At Colabah, on the 29th ultimo, after a painful illness, supported with true Christian fortitude, Mary, Wife of Mr. J. Clough Artificer New Mint, aged 22 years, leaving a husband, and a numerous circle of Relatives and Friends to bemoan her irreparable loss, and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.—Captain Gordon, Engineers.
Lieut. G. Pope, 22d Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon B. G. Maurice, Madras Establishment.
Liut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st Light Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon C. Lush, Botanical Establishment.
Major A. Morse, Deputy Quarter Master General.
Lieut. N. Strong. B. E. Regiment
Lt. Quarter Master H Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I.
Captain B. Johnston, Nizams Service,
Departures.—Major Ger. Arden, Invd. Battn.
Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st Granadier Regt.
Lieut. Foulerton, Grenadier.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Departure.—Sept. 30th, The Honnorable Company's Opium Vessel Royal Tiger, Mr. Wm. Hawes in Command, to Maculla.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—Monday, May 24.

Message from the King.—The Duke of Wellington laid before the House the following Message:

"GEORGE R.—His Majesty thinks it necessary to inform the House that he is labouring under a severe indisposition, which renders it inconvenient and painful to his Majesty to sign, with his own hand, the public instruments which require the sign manual.

"His Majesty relies on the dutiful attachment of Parliament to consider without delay the means by which his Majesty may be enabled to provide for the temporary discharge of this important function of the Crown without detriment to the public service."

His Grace said, he was convinced their Lordships would not allow a moment to pass without expressing their sorrow for his Majesty's indisposition and their anxious hope that his health might be re-established at an early period. He was also satisfied their Lordships would be anxious to relieve his Majesty from the pain and inconvenience he labours under in signing those public instruments and documents which require the sign manual. He proposed, therefore, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty in answer to the Message; and he also proposed that the measure which Government may deem it advisable to recommend should be discussed to-morrow.

Earl Grey was well assured that the regret experienced in consequence of his Majesty's illness was deep and universal, and the hope of his recovery was cherished with the utmost earnestness by all ranks and classes of his subjects. So far he concurred entirely with the Address. But, my Lords, said the Noble Earl, we are to consider that we have a very important duty to perform to the public.—The question is one which should be entered upon with all due feeling and respect for his Majesty, but at the same time we must enter upon it with a strong impression of its deep importance to the interests of the people. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than in some degree to delegate the Royal authority. In providing then, my Lords, for the convenience and comfort of his Majesty, with that affection and reverence which we all feel, we must take care not to establish a precedent which might be dangerous to the future interests of the country.

The Address, on being moved by the Duke of Wellington, was voted without a division.

The Sovereignity and Affairs of Greece.—The Earl of Aberdeen laid upon their Lordships Table, Papers relating to Greece. They consisted of the Protocols of the various conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the three great contracting Powers—Papers relating to the evacuation of the Morea by the Egyptian troops—Papers relating to the blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russian squadron, and Papers respecting the raising of some Greek Blockades, after the ambassadors had returned from Corfu, and concerning the establishment of amicable relations. The Noble Lord then called the attention of the House to the condition of Greece, and observed that, torn with factions—divided and disturbed as Greece naturally must have been and composed as it is of materials so discordant—it became a matter of deep importance to secure for the sovereignity such a Prince as possessed the abilities and prudence which would enable him to maintain order within his own territories, and friendly relations with the Porte. The Allies thought they had found such a Prince in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The choice was highly honourable to him; and (added the Noble Lord) it was honourable to Great Britain; because proceeding as it did from our Allies, it gave the strongest proof of their confidence in the enlightened policy and honourable conduct of this country. The offer was made to his Royal Highness on the 3d February. The acceptance followed close upon this, and the negociations respecting it turned exclusively on the point. By a provision of the last Protocal, the Allies, in consideration of the desperate condition of Greece, and the absolute necessity of the advance of a sum of money by way of subsidy, were urged in the strongest manner by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold to agree to the advance of this money; and the other great Powers preferring a primary sacrifice for the purpose of enabling Prince Leopold to maintain his station and dignity to the alternative of his resignation agreed to a subsidy under the form of a guarantee on a loan to be raised by the Greek Government. Now we resisted the demand, as not being authorized by the wants of the state, or the obligations into which we had entered. But his Royal Highness maintained his demand with so much pertinacity, and gave us so fully to understand he would resign the high honour to which he had been raised, that we had no alternative but to consent. In a few days after we found that fresh grounds of hesitation had sprung up in his Royal Highness's mind and late on Friday night I received an intimation from his Royal Highness of his intention to abdicate the high honour he had accepted. The Noble Earl then stated that it now became necessary to lay other papers before their Lordships, which should be done as speedily as possible; and he trusted at no distant time the affairs of Greece would be settled to universal satisfaction.

Lord Durham said the Noble Lord's statement was an accusation against Prince Leopold, founded on papers which were only in his own possession. He thought that the Noble Lord should have deferred his allegations until the house was in possession of complete information.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that every Paper connected with the transaction should be laid before the House. To the last week no question was agitated with his Royal Highness but that of money; but in the last week new grounds arose, and the resignation had reference to these grounds alone. It was not his intention to found any Motion either upon the Papers already produced, or on those that were to be produced.—Ajourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

The Sign Manual.—The order of the Day having been moved for the first reading of the Bill to provide a substitute for the Sign Manual, the Lord Chancellor stated the nature and outline of the measure which Government intended to propose to the House for their adoption, in order to give effect to the Royal wish. The proposition was this: That a commission under the sign manual should issue, for a limited period, authorizing one or more therein named to affix the King's signature, by a stamp prepared for the purpose, to such instruments, warrants or documents, as require the sign manual. The securities to guard against any abuse were these; the person or persons named in this warrant or commission are to be bound by an oath never to affix this stamp to any instrument except in the presence and by the express command of his Majesty. They are not to have the authority to affix the Royal Signature to any instrument or document until the intents and nature of that instrument or document shall have been endorsed upon it, and signed by three Cabinet Ministers named in the Bill. The stamp prepared for the purpose is to be kept in the custody of certain high Officers, and it is not to be affixed to any instrument except in their presence, which they are to attest. Thus, he submitted, all forgery was rendered obsolutely impossible, and every precaution which prudence, or even the most zealous care could dictate had been to guard against abuse. Besides, it is not meant that this should supersede the authority of the Sign Manual, for there is an express clause declaring that his Majesty may, as usual, and according to the accustomed form, affix his name to any instrument or document requiring the Sign Manual, and that this signature shall have the same effect as if the Act had not been passed. The Noble and Learned Lord said that this mode had been adopted frequently, at various periods of our history, and he stated it upon the faith of documents preserved in our public repositories. His Lordship then proposed that the Bill should be now read a first time, and pass through its various stages on the following day.

Earl Grey had no wish to impede the progress of the measure, but he thought it advisable that the passing of the Bill should be delayed till Thursday, in order to afford an opportunity for its obtaining due consideration.

The Duke of Wellington had no objection to postpone the passing of the Bill till Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor said he had no wish to oppose the limitation of the term of the Commission's duration, so that the measure might again be brought under consideration before the close of the Session, and promised to introduce an original clause to that effect.—The Bill having been read a first time, a Committee was appointed to report upon precedents for furnishing the Royal Signature in cases requiring the Sign Manual. The following Members were nominated:—The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Dukes of Montrose, Wellington, and Devonshire; the Marquesses of Lansdown, Hertford, and Camden; Earls Grey, Eldon, and Caernarvon; Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Holland and Wharncliffe; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Greece—Prince Leopold—Lord Durham said that a prejudice existed against an illustrious personage, in consequence of the statement made by the Noble Earl on the former evening, and which never would have been created if the whole of the information upon the subject had been at once laid before the House. The Noble Earl had said that up to Friday last the Government were not in possession of any documents, nor had any information transpired which might effect the ultimate result of the negociations then pending, and that the negociations were concluded upon except a few minor points. This communication was made on the 16th inst.; and the fact was that on the day previous the Noble Earl had received a letter from Prince Leopold, announcing to him, in plain terms, that he might except his Royal Highness's resignation in consequence of dispatches he had received from the Senate and People of Greece, declaring that they never would consent to the arrangements attempted to be forced upon them by the Allied Powers. The question ought to be put fairly before the House, and he called upon it and the country to suspend their judgment until all the papers were laid before them.

The Earl of Aberdeen wished that the fullest information should be given to the House on the subject. On the 15th, Prince Leopold had sent him three Letters received from Count Capo d'Istrias, describing the state of Greece as one of great apprehension and alarm, and held out no very flattering prospects to his Royal Highness. But the letter of the 22d contained the adhesion of the Greek Government to the proposal of the Allies, and they of course, concluded that the assent of the Greek Government ought to have dissipated all the alarm created by the President's previous letters. When the papers were laid before the House, the Noble Lord and the body of the people would be compelled to approve of the conduct of Ministers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Dramatic Licensing System.—Mr. Sennard moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the third and fourth clauses of the Act 10 George the Second, c. 28, which empowered the Lord Chamberlain to prohibit the acting of any new play or entertainment on the stage. The Bill which he sought in part to repeal was first submitted to the Legislature by Sir Robert Walpole, when he was handled with particular severity in a place called the *Golden Rump*. That Bill was hurried through the House, without its attracting more notice than a common Turnpike Act. Such, however, was its effect, that not even a song or a single sentence could be added to a dramatic entertainment without the express permission of the licenser, and for granting this license a fee of two guineas was exacted. The

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abuse of which he complained perhaps would not be so great if the Lord Chamberlain himself always inquired when he exercised the powers which the Licensing Act conferred on him; but he did not, but deputed his functions to the deputy licenser, who seemed to think that there was no limit to the extent of his privileges. Perhaps the house was not aware of the extreme fastidiousness with which the present deputy licenser performed the duties of his office. He had a paper in his hand (which the Hon. Gentleman read), which proved that lectures on astronomy could not be delivered without Mr. Coleman's permission, on the ground that its tendency did not appear to him so "immoral" [*hear! and a laugh*]. And this was an innocent sample of the deputy licenser's hypercritical sensitiveness on the pretence of protecting the public against "immoral tendencies," No manager could permit a song to be sung unless he had the Deputy Licenser's permission without forfeiting his license, if the Deputy Licenser chose to exercise the power which the present Act invested him with. Indeed, a clown's crying "roast beef" had been once made a matter of censure, and actually exposed the manager to a forfeiture of his license, as in fact might any of Grimaldi's well-known jokes [*hear! and laughter*]. The fact was, that every patentee violated the statute 50 or 100 times a season, and only avoided the penalty by their defeating the end for which they were instituted by their excess. He should not object to the powers of the Act being exercised by a Commission of independent Magistrates, or Gentlemen not Members of that House; but must protest against the exercise of such extensive powers being dependent on the caprice of a Lord Chamberlain, or a fastidious Deputy Licenser, even though that Deputy-Licenser had proved his early fitness for the office by the publication of a volume of "Broad Grins" [*hear! and laughter*]. The fact was, that every patentee violated the statute 50 or 100 times a season, and only avoided the penalty by their defeating the end for which they were instituted by their excess. [*hear! and laughter*]. The abuses under the Licensing Act were not, unfortunately, of recent growth; they were as old as Gay's, "Polly," which was prohibited from being acted on account of its alleged political tendency; they were as old as Thomson's "Edwin and Eleanora," which was suppressed because that writer had written a poem on Liberty, a political writer of the time observing, that "Mr. Thomson had committed an offence against Britannia which could not be expiated in any season." In the same way a farce of Foote's was prohibited, because the licenser imagined it contained some satirical allusions to the celebrated Duchess of Kingston. The Hon. Member proceeded next to read extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Colman, in relation to certain passages and characters in plays which had been submitted to his notice as Deputy Licenser, on account of which that gentleman prohibited those plays from being enacted. In one letter, the Deputy Licenser objected to the character of a Captain Rakeall, on account of its "indecorous language, and its tendency to bring an honourable profession into contempt" [*a laugh*]. In other letters, the shears of the fastidiously sensitive moral author of the "Broad Grins" were applied to cutting off such immoral expressions as "My angel was divine," and "Such an angel, by Heaven, was she," and other similar angelic phraseology of stage lovers [*hear! and laughter*]. The phrase "thousand kisses," and "thighs," also excited the moral ire of the delicate author of the "Board Grins." An unlucky wight of an author of a play which Mr. Colman cast his fastidiously critical eye over, happened to use the expression "merciful power!" upon which the sage Deputy-Licenser piously observed, "If the expression does not allude to a different power from that of God, it ought to be omitted" [*great laughter.*] Another dramatist, not having the fear of the moral and pious author of the *Broad Grins* duly before his eyes, ventured to make a chambermaid in a farce facetiously say that "her mistress's dressing case was likely to join in wedlock with her master's arm chair" [*continued laughter*]. The immodest passage was struck out—it shocked the modesty of the deputy licenser. Another specimen of the moral sensitiveness of Mr. Colman's criticism possessed the additional recommendation of illustrating his sagacious loyalty. A play was submitted to him, in which a Regent is made to complain, among other inconveniences attendant upon Royalty, of its "tediousness." "The phrase 'tediousness,' as applied to Royalty, must not be permitted." writes the deputy-licenser, and accordingly it is forthwith expunged. Still more recently a farce was prohibited, because it contained one character, entitled "John Domville," which was thought to allude to Sir J. Wyatville, his Majesty's architect.

Mr. G. LAMB opposed the motion, on the ground that the Act had tended to prevent the stage being made a tool of party, or being used as an instrument to forward political purposes.

Sir R. PEEL would not enter into a discussion of the question, whether and how far the present Deputy Licenser of Plays might have fastidiously exercised the functions of his office, but should rest his opposition to the motion on the comparison of the state of the stage at present with that in which it was before the enactment of the present Licensing Act [*hear!*]. That comparison showed that a great improvement had taken place in consequence, he would say, of that Act, and therefore that no change like that proposed by the Hon. Members should be effected in it.

Mr. Lennard having replied, the Motion was negatived without a division.

FORGERIES PUNISHMENT BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Two or three of the first clauses of the bill were agreed to, but upon the question being put, that the clause making the forging of bank notes, &c. a capital crime,

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said that yielding to the suggestion which fell from the chair, he should now proceed to move in the Committee what he had before intended to bring forward in the shape of an instruction to the Committee. In the time of Sir Mathew Hale, in the reign of Charles II. it was the boast of that judge that the laws of the country were rigorously executed, not in cases selected by the Government, and that every man knew what his fate would be. In 150 years since the time of that great judge, owing to the multitude of alterations which had taken place in our system of legislation, capital punishments had a directly contrary effect, by destroying the certainty of punishment for criminal offences. He insinuated nothing against the care and concern of those by whom the office was executed, but it was a fact that, in the city of London, the fate of a criminal depended upon a secret proceeding, and a man might forfeit his life for a circumstance which, if it had been stated in public, might have been satisfactorily explained. It was said that the fear of death would deter a man from the commission of crime; but he would ask those who had most attentively studied the springs of human actions, whether the fear of death was a motive upon which he could rely in respect to all classes of persons. He (Sir J. Mackintosh) thought that they would entertain a different opinion. It was not sufficient that a punishment should be just, it should be manifest that the crime to which it was affixed was dangerous to society, and ought to be vindicated by blood, leaving a deep impression upon the hearts of men ready to be rekindled at recollection. He should propose, that instead of death, courts should be empowered either to sentence to hard labour, for such a period; and under such regulations as should be deemed expedient; or that they should have the power of transportation to any place beyond sea, approved by his Majesty, for no longer period than fourteen years; or lastly, in any cases of extraordinary attrocity, that the courts should be armed with the authority of combining both punishments, so that one might follow the other. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that the experiment he recommended would be attended with no danger, and that it would, in fact, introduce a far stronger, though a less sanguinary law, than that which now existed.

The amendment was then read by Mr. A. Grant, which was in effect to leave out the words "suffer death" for the crime of forgery, and to insert, in lieu thereof, "transportation beyond the seas for life, or for 14 or seven years, or imprisonment and hard labour, or solitary confinement, as to the court might seem proper.

Sir R. PEEL said that he would willingly, if he could, take the same view of this question which the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and the various petitioners had done with repect to it; but having deeply reflected on the subject, he was still obliged to come to the conclusion, that it was better to retain the punishment of death in cases of forgery than to abolish it. The Bill before the house proposed a very considerable relaxation of the punishment of death; and might be allowed to observe, that his whole course of conduct, since he came into office, had been, not to advocate additional severity in the enactments of our penal code, but to introduce mitigation into the system wherever he conceived that it could be introduced with propriety. He had entered upon the duties of his office seven years since, and he found at that time the criminal law of this country exceeded in severity that of any other on the face of the globe. He conceived that it ought to be altered, and actuated by that feeling, he had pursued the course of others who had preceded him in an endeavour to mitigate the severity of that code. Many of the punishments affixed to particular crimes had been, in consequence, rendered less severe; and he looked forward with pleasure to the period when another review of the whole question might be entered into, and when it might be considered whether still greater relaxations of the criminal code might not be effected. With respect to the crime which was the immediate object of the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman's motion, he wished the house, so far as general reasoning was concerned, to look to the great magnitude of the gain to be acquired, the facilities which were afforded for the commission of the offence, and the difficulties which stood in the way of its detection. There was one case—that of Fauntleroy—which placed these points in the plainest and most palpable light. The forgeries of that man amounted to no less than £350,000. The Bank of England had actually payed that sum of money on account of the forgeries committed by Fauntleroy during a series of years. The number of prosecutions for forgery on the part of the Bank of England had been gradually on the decline. Let them bear in mind this important fact, that at the last assizes the Bank of England had only two prosecutions for forgery in the whole of England and Wales, and that at the present moment there was not one prosecution for forgery pending in England and Wales on the part of the Bank. When the Right Hon. Gentlemen (Sir J. Mackintosh,) talked of imprisonments for 7 or 14 years, let him remind the Right Hon. Gentlemen that they had tried those punishments already. At the Penitentiary, solitary and lengthened imprisonments had been found worse than death. The most formidable aggravation of mental insanity had been what those punishments had too frequently ended in.—(*Hear, Hear*)—and most constantly ended in, if the criminal were not carefully watched, and his diet nicely regulated. He thought that the secondary punishments would not have the effect which the Right Hon. Gentlemen anticipated from them; and it was on these grounds, and without the slightest wish to retain capital punishments if public policy did not require them, that he called upon the House to pause before they made the proposed alteration in the law relative to this offence.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that the House ought not rashly to change the laws, but he thought these were so severe and defeated their own object. Out of 217 convictions for forgery in seven years, there were only 24 prisoners executed; and whilst the punishment of death was inflicted for this crime, there would be an indisposition to prosecute.—The true mode of dealing with the crime of forgery was to make the punishment certain.

Mr. F. BUXTON supported the amendment, and said that the law as it at present stood, induced persons to commit forgery.

The Committee divided, when there appeared

For the amendment.....113
Against it.....128

Majority against the amendment—15.

THE OBSERVER,—MAY 30.

The near approach of that catastrophe which cannot be averted—the delicate and uncertain, we might say, the indescribable state of the health of the Duke of Clarence—and the tender years of the Princess Victoria, all unite at the present moment, to raise the question of a Regency, and to embarrass the operations of the Ministry. Three parties are, it is said, already in the field, and earnest in their preparations for the coming struggle—namely, the partizans of the Duchess of Kent—of the Royal Family, meaning thereby, we presume, the Duke of Cumberland and his brother—and of the Duke of Wellington, the head of the present Cabinet.

Without admitting this classification to have any foundation, save in the speculation of the journalists; denying, indeed, that the man can be found in this country, whatever may be his attachment to the House of Brunswick, who would be bold enough to rise in his place in Parliament, and support the pretensions of one of these parties, the present moment seems to be one peculiarly favourable for the consideration of the question of—who, in the event of its being required, are we to raise to the situation of Regent? We cannot arrive at a conclusion on this point with much satisfaction unless we first determine with precision on the number of the probable candidates. They rank, then, rather in their affinity to the subject of care, than by the degree of their merit, in the following order:—The Duchess of Kent, the mother of the Princess—the Duke of Cumberland, her next paternal uncle—the Duke of Sussex—the Duke of Cambridge—the Prince Leopold—and, lastly, the Duchess of Clarence, the future Queen Dowager, in the probable event of her surviving her present husband. Of all this number of claimants for the distinction of Regent, there can be no question that the mother, both from established precedent, and natural right, is entitled to take the first place; and for the Pretensions which her brother Leopold rather allows us to see he entertains than openly puts forth, there is not the slightest doubt that she would have with her the decided feelings of the people. Under such a state of circumstances, however, the resignation of Prince Leopold of the Throne of Greece, after a course of shuffling and special pleading, betraying little independence of character or integrity of purpose, is calculated to produce a very bad impression on the minds of those who would be most anxious to support the rights of the Duchess of Kent; and, although we think the fears and suspicions entertained on the subject to be groundless, we cannot find much fault with those who are disposed to place the Regency in their hands, if at all, under very severe restrictions. Those who are most hostile to Prince Leopold, make his worst vice to be parsimony, and place their greatest fears in his love of foreign connections. A love of money is neither the most dangerous vice he could possess, nor is it one very uncommon in those who have been placed at the head of affairs in this country; and if Prince Leopold be deeply imbued with it, we may rest assured that he will be found as little disposed to squander the resources of the Crown on his own family, as he has yet proved himself prone to spend his income among his friends in this country. We neither like the Prince Leopold, not the idea of placing the power of the Crown, for even a brief period, under the controul of a petty German Prince; but we are in the midst of a choice of evils, and we grasp at the least of these which present themselves. Supposing, however, that, from any ill-founded apprehensions of the influence which might be exercised over the determinations of the Duchess of Kent by Prince Leopold, her claims to the Regency should be passed over, on whom is the choice of the Parliament and of the nation to devote? Laying aside the Duke of Cumberland—who will, we apprehend, if left to his own inclinations, prefer being Regent of Hanover—we are to determine between the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Clarence, if she succeeded to the title of Queen. To the Duke of Sussex, however, a great and powerful party in the Parliament is, from the known liberality of his principles, strongly opposed. To the Duchess of Clarence every objection might be urged which is now brought against the Duchess of Kent, while natural right might be balanced by the mere empty title of Queen. If, then, we abandon the plain and obvious course of making the mother the guardian of the child, and the Regent during minority, we render the question complicated and embarrassing, and bring into collision party feelings and bitter personal hatred, no well nigh extinguished or forgotten. Let us hope, then, that the threatened departure from ordinary rules will be abandoned, and that no Minister, whatever may be his desire to perpetuate his power, will embarrass the decisions of Parliament for the mere gratification of his ambition. That such a course is threatened there can be no doubt. The insult offered by Lord Aberdeen to Prince Leopold—an insult countenanced by the Duke of Wellington—is not easily misunderstood. The grand entertainment given to the Prince of Salms, at Apsley House, on the eve of these discussions, has not failed to produce its impression. The project of the Premier is avowed—the decision in favour of the Duke of Cumberland is tacitly acknowledged, and it now remains to be decided, whether the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Cumberland, or the Parliament and the people, be the predominant powers in England. Much as we dislike the prospect of the contest, for the sake of the peace of society and of that union of interest which is at present so much required for the public welfare, we yet feel that it will be ultimately productive of changes which must be beneficial. Every struggle between the people and the Crown must now bring concession to popular rights; and in the contest between these parties for power, we perceive those accessions, in which all that is desired by the most zealous reformer may be accomplished. In the mean time, for the purpose of reminding the people of what has been done, as well as of submitting to the consideration of Parliament what may be attempted now, we subjoin an extract from a work before us on the subject of the power given to the Crown to nominate a Regency on a very remarkable occasion:—

"Early in the month of April 1765, his Majesty was afflicted by an alarming disorder. At the first audience with which he honoured his Ministry, after his recovery, he took a paper out of his pocket, containing a speech to both Houses of Parliament, requesting power to nominate a Regent, with Council, in case of his death occurring, before his successor should attain eighteen years of age. A Bill was brought into the House of Lords in conformity with the contents of the speech. 'To vest in the King the power of appointing, by instruments in writing under the sign manual, either the Queen, or any other person in the Royal Family, usually residing in Great Britain, to the office of Regency.' A doubt arising on the question, 'Who are the Royal Family, of Great Britain;' it was explained as comprehending the descendants of GEORGE II. And this explanation was declared by the Secretary of State, Lord Halifax, to be perfectly agreeable to the Royal construction. According to his interpretation, no one could be named Regent except the Queen, or some one sprung from George II. Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales was, therefore, not included. This omission was regarded by the House of Commons as an indignity to Her Royal Highness; and a motion was made by a relation of Lord Bute, that her name should be inserted next after the Queens. In this amended state, the bill being remitted to the Peers, passed into a law."

Lord W. Lennox and Miss Paton.

We last Sunday felt ourselves called on to mention the rumours of disagreement between this lady and her husband, but we also expressed our opinion, from her past blameless course of action, that the insinuations of her having been induced to quit the roof of that husband from a culpable attachment for a professional acquaintance, must be wholly unfounded. The account of some of the circumstances attending the separation, which we this day publish, prove that our speculation was unhappily founded in error, and that, after having, by the purity of her morals, and a steady adherence to principle, secured rank in name, and station in society; after having triumphed over all prejudice, and commanded, as it were the recognition of her husband's family; after having, in honor, obtained the highest fame in public and unqualified respect in private life, Miss Paton had sacrificed all at the shrine of a degrading passion, and cast the laurels she so hardly won at the feet of mere ordinary sensuality. Miss Paton suffered much and resisted much to become the *wife* of Lord Lennox; but it would appear that she has had a very improper idea of the

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duties which such a situation imposed on her. We are told that her situation has been for some time disagreeable, and that she has been subjected to very unmanly treatment from her husband; but could she draw no distinction between the course to be adopted by an injured and unoffending wife, and that which is always pursued by a slighted courtesan? Had she, when it was impossible, without degrading the character of her sex, to submit longer to the indignities heaped on her—had she then retired from the house of Lord Lennox, with even the lowest and poorest of his or her relations and sought in their company that refuge and release which was necessary to form the ground-work of a final separation, then every virtuous mind would have applauded her resolution, and every honourable feeling would have been united in her support. But when it appears that she has been merely desirous to seek a relief from the stated embraces of one man, in the more ardent endearments of another the respectful compassion due to Lady Lennox, is lost in the indifference which must be shown to the ordinary movements of Miss Paton, the common stage player. We regret this much for Miss Paton's sake, who was with us a professional favourite, whom we looked on as somewhat above her class, and we regret it too for the sake of the half apology it forms to her husband—a man whose family prejudices had long forced her to allow her reputation to be slandered. Of his conduct, as far as we have become acquainted with it, we shall say nothing, because nothing we could venture to say would express so much as the world will willingly apply to it. Of Mr. Wood, too, we do not feel anxious to speak. His conduct is said to have been guarded—we knew not that it was otherwise, but we doubt much whether it has been so perfectly pure as his friends wish us to believe, because we are quite certain he must have been flattered enough by the notice of Miss Paton, to feel no great anxiety to check the progress of her affection, and because we are not quite sure it would have been strictly according to nature if he had.

Knowing that the unhappy result of this union is a matter of much interest with some classes, and of great curiosity to all, we have been at some pains to collect information on the subject, and we now present our readers with a summary of all that has hitherto appeared, together with some facts of importance, derived from a quarter on which we can place reliance, and which are as yet new to the public.

On Sunday last we intimated that there was a rumour of a separation. On Thursday the following statement appeared in *The Morning Chronicle*.

"It is impossible that the public should not take a deep interest in the fortunes of so great a favourite as Miss Paton. The reports lately circulated of her final separation from her husband, Lord William Lennox, have naturally led anxious inquiries as to the cause. It is understood that the parties had lived unhappily together for a considerable period. In these matters third parties can be very inadequate judges, because much of which the knowledge may be of great importance to allow a correct judgment to be formed, cannot easily be communicated. It is understood, however, that her Ladyship complains generally of long-continued harsh treatment and neglect. On the night of Wednesday week, after the repetition of an offence the nature of which we did not pretend to describe, but which we may say it was impossible for any woman to endure without a sacrifice of the dignity of her sex, Lady Lennox taking advantage of the absence of Lord William Lennox at St. Alban's Races, left the house they occupied near Westend, and taking with her neither jewels nor clothes beyond those on her person, and claimed the protection of Mr. Wood. Under such embarrassing circumstances, Mr. Wood had a difficult part to play. He immediately procured apartments for her where she could be secure from intrusion, but took especial care that his conduct should not be open to misconstruction, by having constantly third parties present at their interviews. When intelligence of the affairs reached Lord W. L. he naturally repaired to Mr. Wood's, who in the frankest manner, offered to put his Lordship in posession of all the letters he had received. Lady Lennox, having, in the mean time, remained absent from his Lordship four days, from Thursday till Saturday last, she was induced to perform in *Cinderella* on Saturday night, at Covent-garden, on Mr. Bartley (the manager) undertaking to protect her to the Theatre and back to her apartments.

"At the close of the performance, we understand, a scene of rather an agitating kind took place in Mr. Charles Kemble's room. Lord W. L. was accompanied by Colonel Berkeley and several other friends. Lord W. L. presented Lady L. with her jewels, and expressed great anxiety that she should return to him. Colonel Berkeley, with much good sense, appealed to Mr. Wood's feelings—represented to him the injury which Lady L. would suffer from any irretrievable step, and urged him to pause in time when the consequences might be so very serious. Mr. W. was greatly agitated and it is understood that Lady L. exclaimed on seeing this, "Wood, be firm." Appealed to in this manner, Mr. W. said he would protect her, if his protection should be required. On its being announced that Lord W. L. would avail himself of his rights as a husband to take her home, Lady L. reminded Mr. Bartley of the assurance under which she had left her apartment, and declared, before the whole party, that his Lordship's conduct towards her had been so offensive that she never more would return under the same roof with him. She continued in the Theatre till half-past one on Sunday morning, resisting all the entreaties of her husband, Colonel Berkeley, and Captain ——, and finally left the house in an hackney coach, with her dresser, and proceeded to her lodgings in Bond-street. Several efforts have been used to bring about a reconciliation; but her Ladyship has resisted all importunities with a firmness which shows that she is resolved the separation shall be final.

"As Mr. Wood has been connected by report with the separation, we believe we may say that the conduct of that gentleman throughout is spoken of as redounding very much to his credit. Mr. Wood acting in the same entertainments with Miss Paton, was naturally on terms of intimacy with her, and was not an unfrequent guest at Lord William's table. But although it is understood that Miss Paton cherished a warm regard for Mr. Wood, it is not even insinuated that he endeavoured to gain her affections by any culpable attentions.

The Courier,—June 3.

We here insert a letter written in the "House of Commons" by Mr. O'Connell, to the Editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*; and we hope it will be read with care and attention. The true character of the writer is now too well known that we need apply to this precious lucubration no benefiting epithet; but if the Irish people can think that such seditious trash deserves any other treatment than derisive contempt, we must say that their understanding, public spirits, patriotism, and honour, are all well represented by that dignified character. It would be a waste of time to notice particularly this foaming of the rapid patriot—It is enough to quote—"I have always said that the Wellington Administration was essentially hostile to Ireland." It was not, of course, that Administration which passed the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and has placed Ireland in a state of tranquil prosperity such as she never before enjoyed!

Mr. O'Connel.

To the Editor of the Dublin Morning Register.

House of Commons,—Friday.

My Dear Sir,—Announce trumpet-tongued that the valiant Duke of Wellington perseveres in all his taxes—the newspaper stamps and all! Sir John Newport saw him at one o'clock this day, by appointment and got the conclusive *fiat* of the "council of war"—that England should be relieved of taxes to the amount of 3,500,000*l.*, and Ireland burdened with 300,000*l.* because she is—bless the mark—*prosperous*! Is there any man in Ireland so stupid as not now to perceive the value of a domestic Legislature? Think you that any Parliament *in Ireland* could dare attempt to add, at such a moment as this, to the Burdens of an exhausted and starving population? The Royal Duke—for I think he should be so in name, as he is in reality—said last year, that he would be mad if he looked for the office of Prime Minister. Was his Highness prophetic?

But look at home and see—now see the reason why "the Friends of Ireland, of all religious denominations," were proclaimed down. This does, indeed prove the sagacity of those who would crush every organ of expression by which the feeling of Ireland could be exhibited. They paid us the compliment to avow our utility even by the despotic Act of Suppression.

Call on every country, town, city, borough, parish, and village, to petition. Let there be no mincing of the matter—let the petitioners declare whoever gives *any* support to such an Administration as this is a practical enemy of the impoverished people of Ireland. I have always said that the Wellington Administration was essentially hostile to Ireland. Every hour convinces me more and more of this truth; and yet, even one-half of the Irish Members stand together, we will beat the eloquent Goulburn, and candid Peel, and most luminous Wellington.

It now depends on the Press and the people to do their duty. "War to the knife" is proclaimed against us; one universal rally can alone ensure the defeat of these mischevious measures.

In haste, your's most truly,
Daniel O'Connel.

My radical reform motion will be over in about an hour.

The General Palmer.—An appeal was heard before the Admiralty Court on Wednesday (26th May), brought by the owners of the East Indiaman General Palmer, against an award of 1,000*l.* for salvage, by the Commissioners under the Salvage act, that It appeared the General Palmer arrived from India in November last, off Margate in a heavy gale. She had lost her small bower anchor; and being fearful of losing her best bower anchor, which she had also cast out, signal was made for another. The Liberty and the King George then went off to her assistance. The crew of the Liberty boarded her; and the King George ascertaining what sort of an anchor she wanted, made for the shore to get it. In the mean time the General Palmer ran on shore in Whitstable Bay and she was got of the tide without much difficulty. The cargo was valued at 30,000*l.* The compensation above stated was claimed by 51 men belonging to the different boats. Sir C. Robinson decided the owners should pay 500*l.* to be divided among the crews of the three vessels which assisted: and also awarded 100*l.* more to the crew of the Liberty, who boarded the vessel in distress.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th of April, state that the King has almost entirely recovered from his attack of the gout in the right-hand. His Majesty was to attend a bull fight, in a new circus built at Aranjuez, on the 28th.

Miss Fanny Kemble will close her performance for the present season on her own additional benefit night, which the proprietors of Covent garden have presented to her, in consequence of the complete renovation the establishment has received by the exercise of this young lady's powerful talants. The whole strength of the theatre, tragic, comic, and operatic, will perform on the evening selected for Miss Kemble.

Sontag, the idol of the Parisian and London opera stage, was lately hissed by the audience, at Berlin, in the part of Anna in Mozart's Don Juan. The fair siren fainted, as she well might, at a reception at once so uncommon and unharmonious, and her part was finished by another performer.

The Earldom of Perth.—It will be in the recollection of the public that we some time ago brought under their notice a claim which had been made by Thomas Drummond, a poor working pitman, at Penshaw, in the country of Durham, to the Earldom of Perth. We are rejoiced to find that progress is making toward having his tittle properly investigated, and as his claim appears to us to be well founded we trust that in this country there will be found sufficient generosity so enable a man in the lowest situation in life to have his pretensions to rank and wealth fairly tried. On Wednesday the 28th of April last, a petition to the King from Thomas Drummond of Penshaw claiming the titles and dignities of Earl of Perth, which were forfeited by the attainder of his grandfather, James Drummond, commonly called Duke of Perth, for having joined in the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, was, by virtue of His Majesty's order of reference, presented to the House of Lords, and was referred by their Lordships to a Committee of privileges—*Tyne Mercury.—Madras Govt. Gazt. Suppt., Sep.* 16.

London Gazette,—June 4.

Whitehall, May 31.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Lord Farnborough, General Sir William Keppel, and Major General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, to be his Commissioners for affixing his Majesty's signature to instruments requiring the name.

Office of Ordnance, June 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Captain John Mark Frederick Smith to be Lieut. Col. vice Smart, retired; Second Captain John William Pringle to be Captain, vice Smith, promoted; First Lieut. Henry Rowland Brandreth, to be Second Captain, vice Pringle, promoted; Second Lieut. Sidney Herbart Knocker, to be First Lieut. vice Brandreth promoted.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Augustin Henry Frazer, to the First Lieut. vice, Thomas Uvedale Walker, resigned; Second Lieut. Thomas George Marlay, to be First Lieut. vice Dawson, deceased.

Ordnance Medical Department.—Second Asst. Surgeon Henry John Lucas, M. D., to be First Asst. Surgeon, vice Chisholm, placed on half pay; Antony Partrick Mahon, gent., to be Second Asst. Surgeon; James Edward Thomas Parratt, gent. to be Second Asst. Surgeon.

Egypt and India.

Extract of a letter, dated Alexandria, January 6, 1830:—"The Samarang frigate has been here for about a month, waiting for the dispatches expected at Suez since the 10th of December by the steam-vessel, which was to be experimentally started by the India Government, with the view of ascertaining the feasibility and advantages of this route for mails and passengers; and since these are sufficiently obvious, we hope to see Egypt shortly become (as it ought to be) the high road to the British Colonies in the East, and India brought, as it were, to our door.—*Morn. Chron., April* 15.

New London Bridge.

This great work begins to display its fine features and proportions, by the great progress that has lately been made with the works. All the arches are completed, and the timber centerings nearly wholly removed, and presents to the eye five of the finest arches in the universe. The cornice is also almost completed, with the exception of a small portion on the east side, and the workmen have nearly finished the gravel roadway, ready to receive the paving. On the south side the arch communicating with Tooley-street is turned, together with three smaller ones, and the walls to carry the small arches for the road-way are up to their springing height—that is so far as can be accomplished until the Borough High-street is closed, and the houses on the east side removed. On the City side much more activity has been shown. The arch over Thames-street has been commenced, and yesterday the centering began. We were much struck with the massive grandeur of this part of the work, and its beautiful execution in granite but could not but regret to see a large portion of the retiring ends so excluded by the present state of the houses on the alignment of the bridge road. To the controlling powers we should certainly recommend their serious attention, to this point, as the *coir-denal* of the work cannot be complete without the face of the houses are set back to the new work. The houses on the site that was formerly Crooked-lane, are nearly now no more, and their demolition, to all appearance, has not taken place before required, as many of them were in a most ruinous condition both on the north and south side. The grandeur of the undertaking gives it a just claim to rank as one of the finest works of art and science of either ancient or modern times, and reflects the highest credit upon all parties concerned. The bridge, it is believed, will be finished in about ten months.—*Morning Herald, May* 15.

Middlesex Sessions,—Saturday, April 17,

Conspiracy against Madame Vestris.—This morning Madame Vestris attended, with her friends, before the Grand Jury, and preferred a bill of indictment against Mr. Joshua Rose Anderson, the new vocal performer who lately made his appearance at Drury-Lane Theatre, and William Hopkinson, in which she charged them with having gone to the Theatre for the wanton purpose of hissing her, thereby endeavouring to intimidate her from exercising her profession. The circumstances which led to this extraordinary proceeding were stated by two gentlemen, friends of Madame Vestris, who applied to Sir Richard Birnie, on Friday, for his advice in her behalf. The gentlemen stated that Madame Vestris appeared on Tuesday evening at Drury-lane Theatre, in her favourite character of Captain Macheath, on which occasion a party hired for the purpose by Mr. Anderson attempted to drive her from the stage by hissing, hooting, and cries of "Off, off; no female in breeches!" The gentlemen added, that these noisy individuals, who were scattered about the house, had been paid by Mr. Anderson, in order that Madame Vestris might be compelled to give up playing Captain Macheath, and the character he assigned to Mr. Anderson. Sir R. Birnie recommended the gentlemen, to indict the parties for conspiracy. A piece of advice which it appears was instantly followed.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury came into Court, and returned a true bill against Mr. Anderson and Mr. Hopkinson.—*Morn. Chron., April* 19.

Singular Robbery and a Prigs Epistle on the Subject.

Benjamin Lazarus and William Watson, two young men, were charged with being concerned with another man, who is not in custody, with stealing 52*l.* in the house of Mr. Rogers, a baker, at Hammersmith.

From the evidence it appeared that, on Monday week, when the Country Magistrates were sitting in Petty Session at the Bull and Anchor Tavern at Hammersmith, three men, two of whom are stated to be the prisoners, entered the shop of Mr. Rogers, the baker, which is situate not far distant from the above tavern, and entered into conversation with Mrs. Rogers about purchasing some biscuits. Mr. Rogers had a short time before placed fifty-two pounds in cash in the till of the counter drawer, and had told his wife that he was going out on business, and she would there find the money if the flour merchant called for it. While the two prisoners kept Mrs. Rogers in conversation, the other robber (who is supposed to be the author of the following extraordinary epistle) contrived to carry off the contents of the till unperceived. The prisoners were apprehended the same night near Hammersmith, and were taken before the Country Magistrates, and examined, Mr. Jullin, the Magistrate's clerk, attended yesterday with the depositions which had been taken, and he produced a letter which had been sent by one of the thieves to the prosecutor since the robbery, as follows:—

"April 30, 1830.

"Sir—I have to inform you that your health has been drunk with three upstanding and uncovered, by the party who had the luck to get the few pounds out of your till. We likewise drank the health of the *vigilant* constables of Hammersmith and its vicinity, wishing that there may be a petty session every week and the constables as drunk as they were on that day. The best way you can do to regain your money is to make an extra *dead man* a day, which will soon make all right. Your's was a very lucky hit, as I had not the price of a pint of porter at the time. I shall visit Hammersmith again very soon; and, if I have any luck, I will treat you with a bottle of the best wine the Bull and Anchor affords, and the *wide-awake* constables at the above place shall have a drain of gin. The *blunt* is now nearly half gone, or you should have a dozen of wine sent you to drink my health.—Your obedient servent,

"One of the New Police in Disguise."

The reading of the above precious *morceau* excited general laughter in the Office.

The prisoners, who were attended by Mr. Jonas Isaacs, were remanded till Saturday next—*Morning Chronicle, April* 15.

Anecdote of the Bishop of Ferns.—Dr. Thomas Ram, formerly Bishop of Ferns, who was bred at King's College, Cambridge, was well known in his day for his learning, piety, liberality and wit. During his residence at Ferns he rebuilt the episcopal palace, and over the entrance thereof he caused to be placed the following facetious memorial of the fact:—

"This house *Ram* built for his succeeding brothers?
So *Sheep* bear wool, not for themselves but others.

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